

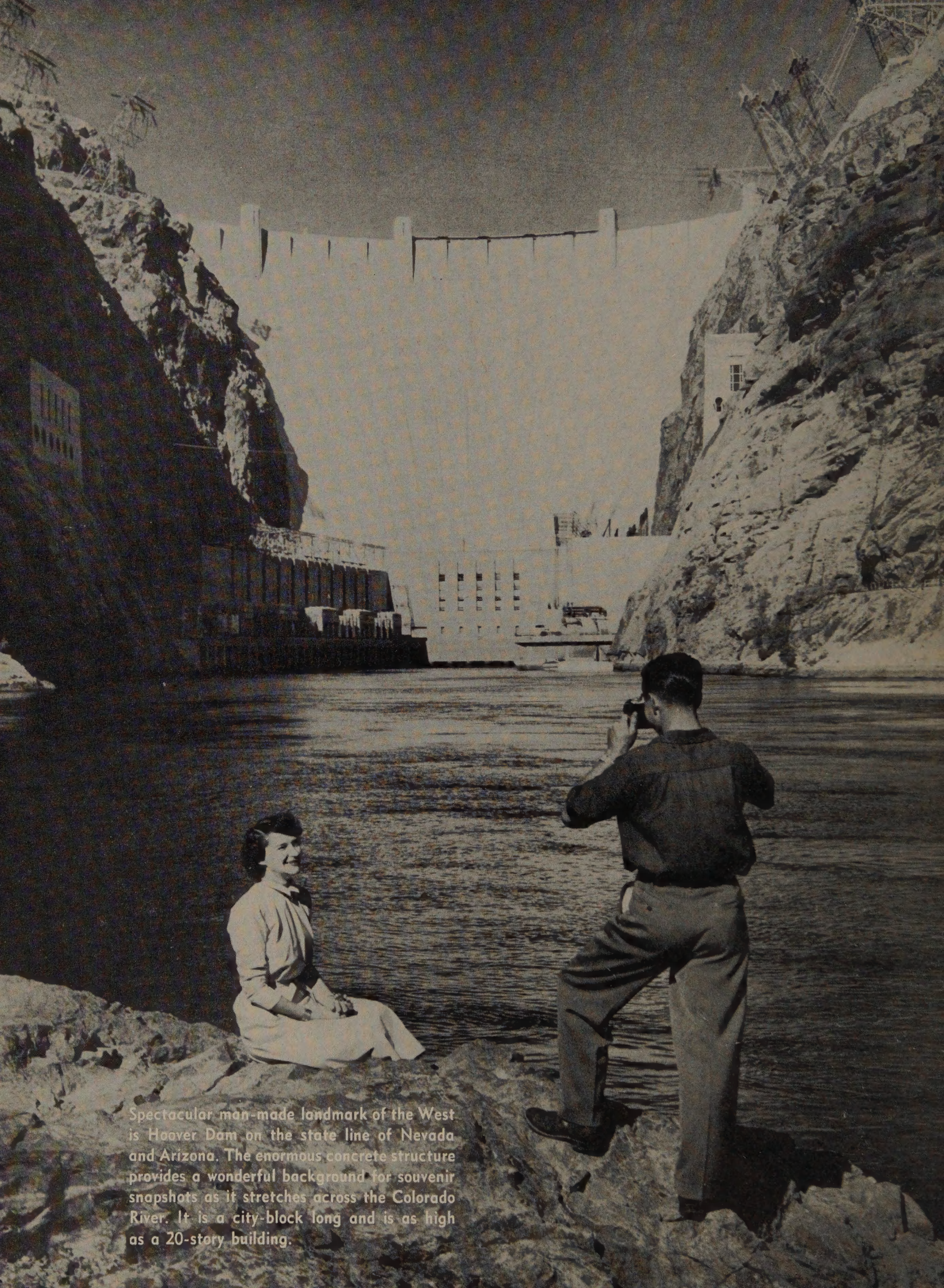
# MOTORLAND



The State of Nevada

D. Romano

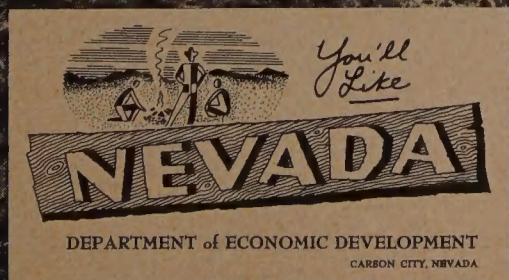




Spectacular man-made landmark of the West is Hoover Dam on the state line of Nevada and Arizona. The enormous concrete structure provides a wonderful background for souvenir snapshots as it stretches across the Colorado River. It is a city-block long and is as high as a 20-story building.



Nevada is a land of great scenic variety. Here's a photo typical of most parts of the photogenic State.



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Winter sports hold sway from December to April at Mount Rose Ski Bowl and at nearby Reno Ski Bowl on Slide Mountain, shown above.

# NEVADA ~

*Where people go swimming in December,  
Skiing in April and business booms all year*

Nevada has been called at different times "The Sagebrush State," "The Silver State" and "The Desert State." None of these is either accurate or adequate.

Nevada stretches over seven degrees of latitude and ranges from 800 to 13,145 feet in altitude. You cannot label such an empire with a single handy phrase.

Nevada is mountains and sunshine, long vistas across cruel but singularly beautiful deserts; lush valleys with clumps of trees and fields of purplish-green alfalfa, ghost towns where small wild creatures scurry amid the wreckage of high hopes, cattle ranches, old prospect holes by

the thousands, highways, mines, trout streams, cities, mountain lakes of superb serenity and glorious color, hidden canyons, long stretches of pinon and juniper, wildflowers, geysers, hot springs, dude ranches, water skiing, winter sports and several other things.

Perhaps the only thing characteristic of the whole state is scenery, which comes in all types and is mostly king size.

High spot, to many, is Lake Tahoe in the high Sierra, which Mark Twain said must surely be the fairest sight beheld by man. About one third of this lake is in Nevada and to look down on Tahoe from the road over Mount



Rose and see its waters change from blue to turquoise to topaz and back to a deep, deep, blue again as the light varies and the fleecy clouds race across the cobalt sky is a rare and thrilling sight.

There is a road around this lake, sometimes high on the mountainside among the trees, sometimes close to shore. At one point it tunnels through a giant rock, held sacred by the Indians. There are little bays and sandy beaches and even a fine new park, called Nevada Beach, with picnic areas and a magnificent half-mile beach for swimming. This public park, on Forest Service land but operated by Douglas County, annually attracts thousands.

Nevada has three other lakes of notable size—Pyramid, an easy drive north from Reno; Walker, in the center of the state, and Lake Mead, behind Hoover Dam.

Pyramid Lake is ringed by mountains which seem to change in both size and color as you watch and, like Tahoe, its waters change, too. Sometimes you may see pools of green, blue, brownish-yellow and pink all at once. Algae have turned minerals in this water into tufa islands of fantastic shape, including a pyramidal one from which General John C. Fremont gave the lake its name.

Walker Lake is a blue gem among the arid hills north of Hawthorne. Once steamboats ran on this lake, hauling

supplies for the then busy camps of Aurora, Nevada, and Bodie, in California.

Nevada has other lakes, too, tucked away in the mountains—Ruby and Franklin between Ely and Elko; Stella, on the slopes of Mount Wheeler, Marlette, near Spooner Summit west of Carson City; lovely Topaz on the California line west of Yerington; Liberty, Favre, Castle and others near Elko and many more.

And then there are the mountains. Nevada has some 20 ranges of her own, besides a portion of the Sierra Nevada which forms her western boundary for many miles.

Many are barren, craggy black lava; but others are green with brush and trees, or lined with green where water comes down from the summits. At the bottom of these green bands are often ranches, nestling under the tall escarpment.

All along the excellent highways which thread this land of tall mountains and hundred-mile vistas the motorist sees neat signs, each with an arrow and a legend saying it is so-and-so many miles to the Such-and-Such mine. Rarely will he turn aside to see one, but to understand Nevada he must know something about them.

Though Nevada has produced hundreds of millions of dollars in gold and silver, these metals are now recovered

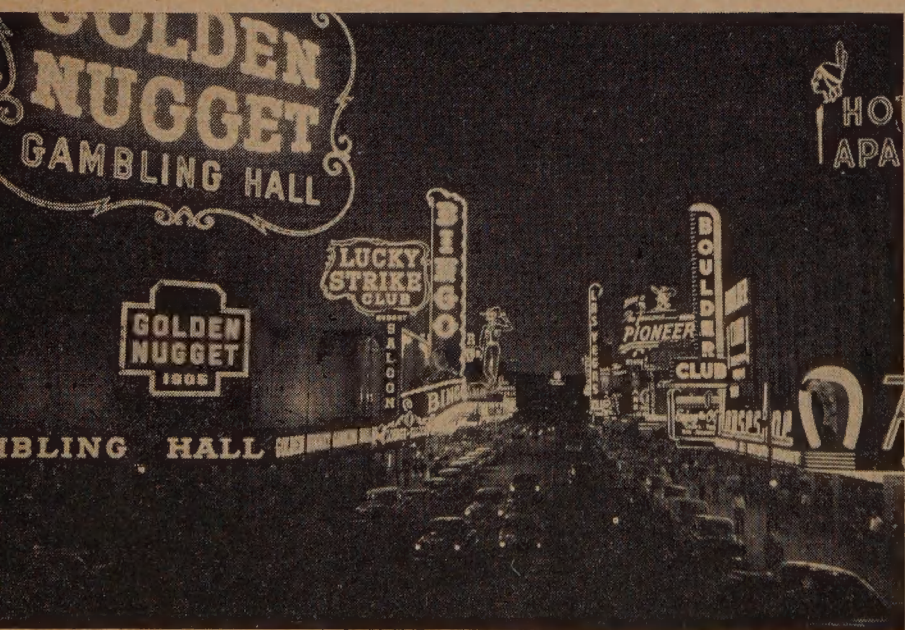
*From dawn until after midnight the pools maintained by luxury hotels on Las Vegas "Strip"—and those at many motor courts as well—are centers where sun-tanned beauties swim and take their ease. Many of these pools are of Olympic proportions. Some are enclosed and heated.*







*Mapes and Riverside Hotels, facing each other across Truckee River at busy Virginia Street, are at the center of Reno's downtown district.*



*Neon signs and chromium trim replace wooden false-fronts and canvas sidewalls of old days in casino districts of Las Vegas and Reno.*



chiefly as by-products of other minerals. Only one of the state's 125 active mines is a gold mine.

The heavy production is in copper, in tungsten from the great Getchell mine near Winnemucca and other mines, in magnesite from the huge deposits near Gabbs, in lead and zinc and a variety of non-metallic minerals.

It seems nearly everyone in Nevada thinks mining, talks mining, and very likely has some kind of mining interest himself, especially since uranium has caused a feverish resumption of prospecting. The filling station operator who sells you gasoline very likely has a shelf of specimens in the back of his station. Over the week-end he may take his Geiger counter and go prospecting himself.

Nevada mines not only brought about the settlement and development of the state but were vitally important to the nation; during the troubled days after the Civil War, American credit was sustained by the wealth pouring from the Comstock Lode.

Neither could Nevada have attained its present development without highways, which made transportation to remote areas economical and over which come tourists who bring the state a great share of its income.

To create the present fine system of highways, many problems had to be solved. Nevada is a land of great distances and small population. About 87 per cent of the land is in federal ownership and cannot be taxed. Yet the

need for highways is greater than in most states because in all her 73,273,280 acres she has only 2,404 miles of railroad. Few ranches and fewer mines would be able to operate without roads to supply and shipping centers. And Nevada must provide roads for the stranger as well as for her own people. A great deal of her traffic originates in other states.

Hence Nevada hailed with delight the plan of Federal Aid for highways, a policy sponsored by the American Automobile Association and supported energetically by the California State Automobile Association and other forward-looking organizations.

This legislation enabled the state to make a real start toward a modern highway system. However, as first enacted, the Federal Aid plan required states to match, dollar for dollar, the grants allowed them from the federal treasury. Under such provisions Nevada, with her limited tax base, could not raise sufficient highway funds to match her grant and, as a consequence, the great federal road-building program was denied to Nevada.

At this juncture the late C. C. Cottrell, then Chief Engineer of the Nevada Division of Highways and later manager of the CSAA Highways Bureau, proposed that the aid money be allocated according to a formula which included, among other factors, the percentage of a state's land remaining in federal ownership. This again was

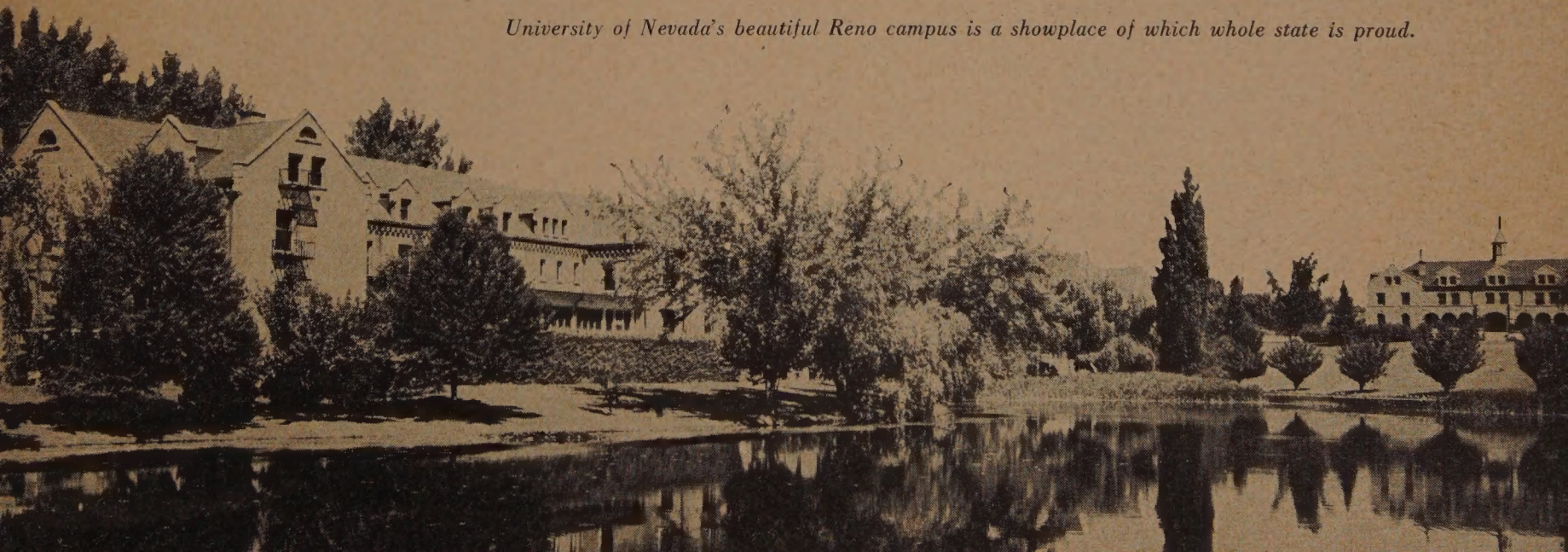
## NEVADA

*Cities are modern but  
tradition is of Old West*

*Though Nevada is the sixth-largest state, its capital, Carson City, is the smallest of any, with a population of about 3,500. Shown is the Capitol, completed in 1872.*



*University of Nevada's beautiful Reno campus is a showplace of which whole state is proud.*





supported by the CSAA and others and was enacted, thereby benefiting all the sparsely-settled public land states incalculably.

Two Nevada highways follow routes of great historic interest. U. S. 40 follows generally the trail taken by the covered wagon trains; when engineers set out to make the final location of this road they found the remains of an estimated \$100,000,000 worth of wagons, household goods, rusted equipment and wasted supplies along the way, all left behind by pioneers who had to lighten their loads or die trying to cross the desert.

U. S. 50—in this state it is The Lincoln Highway—follows generally the route of the Pony Express, the Overland stage line and the first overland telegraph line.

Nearly all Nevada cities and towns—even small railroad points like Carlin, Caliente and Wells, at whose springs the covered wagons used to pause—are supply points for smaller settlements, mines and ranches.

There are only two truly industrial communities—Sparks, the railroad maintenance and operating center adjacent to Reno, and Henderson, between Las Vegas and Hoover Dam. At Henderson the government built a huge magnesium plant during the war; now it produces chlo-

rine, steel alloys, titanium and chemicals. Reno has a sawmill and a few light industries and is trying to attract more. About 250,000 board feet of timber is cut each year on Mount Charleston, in southeastern Nevada.

Reno is the financial capital—though the city also does quite well with tourism, too. Downtown Reno has its clubs and casinos, its luxury hotels and big name entertainment, but business here is solid and there is lots of it.

Along the Truckee River, which bisects the city and helps to beautify Wingfield and Idlewild Parks, are many fine business buildings and on the bluff above the stream are numerous fine homes, a few even luxurious. Some of these are owned by long-time Nevadans, others by wealthy folk who have come to Nevada because of its favorable tax laws. Back of these, and also over on the northern side of Reno, are block after block of well-built, well-maintained homes which bespeak a substantial, stable citizenry.

In Reno are the museum and library of the Nevada Historical Society, which offer a wealth of material to those interested in early Nevada lore, and the University of Nevada, whose Mackay School of Mines is known far and wide.

Across the state from Reno, and down almost to its

## NEVADA

### *Land of far vistas and rainbow color*



southern tip, is Las Vegas, largest city in Nevada and its tourist capital.

Before the building of Hoover Dam, Las Vegas was a rather solid railroad town.

As the dam went up, imaginative individuals foresaw the recreational possibilities that would result from the creation of a vast lake in the middle of the desert (the December, 1940, issue of this magazine discussed this) and Las Vegas began to plume herself as a resort city. She did this so effectively that last year she had 11,000,000 visitors.

Along the road leading into Las Vegas from Los Angeles—"The Strip"—are eleven great luxury hotels, each complete with casino, excellent meals at remarkably low prices and such night club entertainment as would cost a working man a week's wages in New York. Three more of these de luxe affairs are under construction here. There is another luxury hotel south of the city and one under construction in downtown Las Vegas. Motor courts are everywhere, many of them in the luxury class.

Elko, too, makes a strong bid for the tourist trade, chiefly motorists on their way across the state. But Elko's real prosperity is based on cattle. This is Nevada's

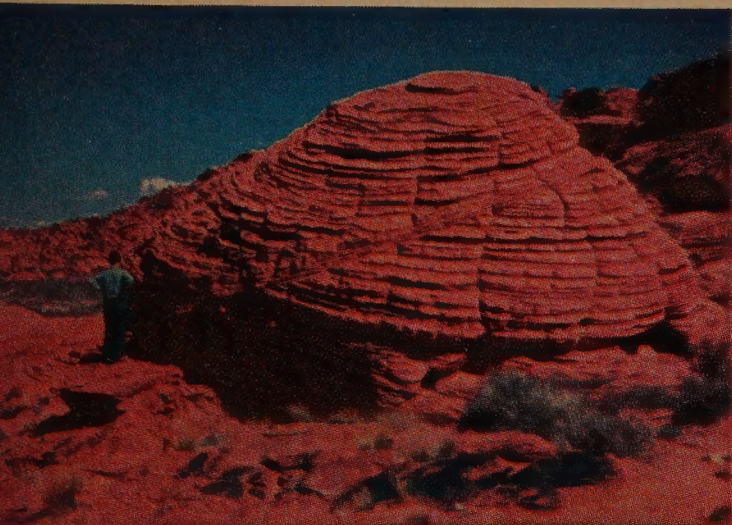
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*The Ruby Mountains in eastern Nevada, with their many lakes, fine streams and nearby marshy area, are a sportsman's paradise.*





*For three years in succession the largest trout caught in the United States has been taken from Walker Lake.*



*Valley of Fire State Park, in southeastern Nevada, is a giant's nightmare of wierdly eroded red sandstone.*



*Lehman Caves are remarkable for unusual coloring of their formations—reds, grays, gray-green and yellowish tints. Road to caves is now paved.*

*Many consider this view looking west from Nevada across Lake Tahoe to the snow-patterned mountains in California the finest around the lake.*







*Lahontan Dam, near Fallon, is the first project ever completed under U. S. Reclamation Service.*

livestock capital. Elko is shipping point, supply center and playplace for an area larger than some eastern states.

Winnemucca is another important cattle center, and Ely is a third.

This is gem stone country. In the Virgin Valley is the only known deposit of fire opals in the United States. Near Battle Mountain are turquoise mines and in the lobby of an hotel there is displayed a turquoise nugget weighing 152 pounds, the largest on record. Near Ely is a hill where garnets are found.

Nevada has its rich agricultural communities, too, among them Lovelock, where the pioneers used to pause and refresh their livestock on the grassy pasture before the terrible push across the Humboldt Sink. Here the Rye

*Sheep-raising is a prime activity in Nevada. Here a fat flock grazes near a lake in upper ranges of the Ruby Mountains, south of Elko.*







*Cattle are everywhere in the Elko region, especially near the mountains where many small streams provide water and make green the meadows.*

Patch Dam—hardly a mile from the highway—provides water for 40,000 acres lush with alfalfa, grain and other crops.

Yerington stands in one of the best watered regions of the state and is wealthy accordingly.

Here all the valley is green, clumps of trees dot the fields, baled hay stands in block-long stacks and for some miles great cottonwoods over-arch the road.

Fallon, too, is surrounded by green and prosperous country.

North of Winnemucca, in beautiful Paradise Valley, farming has been carried on since 1863.

And all along the road from Reno south, through Carson City, Minden and Gardnerville and over the hills to Smith and Wellington, there are agriculture, green fields, thriving cattle. The Pahrnagat Valleys, above and below Alamo, are full of thrifty farms. So is the country around Overton and Logandale. And the tree-lined streets of Caliente do not belie the fertility of the Meadow Valley.

In Ely, copper is king. The region has been a producing center for half a century, the state's biggest bonanza.

Ely is also a supply point for a wide area of cattle and mining country. It may soon be an oil town as well, for three wells in the Eagle Springs section southwest of Ely are now in production and the city is full of oil men.

At nearby Ruth is the largest open-cut copper pit in the world—a mile across, 650 feet deep, with the great electric shovels at the bottom looking like a child's toys. You can drive to the very brink of this pit. There are also other pits and one deep-mine operation. The ore is smelted at McGill, a few miles distant.

Ely is also the take-off point for visiting Lehman Caves.

These caves—there are several though only one has been developed—are in a National Monument on the eastern slope of Mount Wheeler. Unique to this cave are the "tom toms," circular masses of dripstone pulled down off the ceiling by their own weight or that of a dependent stalactite; when struck they sound like drums. One line of stalactites, when tapped, produces tones like a door chime.

South of Ely, and only a few miles from the Utah line, is Pioche, which is also an important mining center. This

*Pheasant are a principal game bird in Nevada, which also has ducks, geese, quail and sage hens.*

## NEVADA

*How green are the valleys*







*Desert wild peach (Prunus andersonii).*



*Calico cactus (Echinocereus engelmannii).*



## NEVADA

### *Wildflowers deck the deserts in the springtime*



was one of the wildest communities in Nevada; in the cemetery are bodies of 60 men who were slain before anyone in Pioche died a natural death.

Pioche was as rich as it was wild. In its first three years, 250 shafts in the vicinity struck ore worth up to \$300 a ton. Politics were wild here, too; the Lincoln County Court House, built in 1872, was so strangely financed that the county did not finish paying for it until 1937.

South of Pioche is Cathedral Gorge State Park, a Bryce Canyon in miniature, with pink, red and yellowish spires and pillars rising from the floor of the gorge, water-carved walls and columns and many curious rock formations, the products of long erosion.

Then there are the towns which were once great producers of mineral wealth and now have fallen to the low estate of trading centers.

Of these Goldfield, Tonopah, Austin and Eureka come first to mind. At Goldfield, the "wildest camp of all time,"

the rock was so thickly enriched with gold that the miners called it "jewelry ore." At Goldfield, money flowed out of the ground even faster than whiskey flowed into the miners, though one saloon, the Klondyke, boasted it worked eight bartenders on each shift. The citizenry demanded the best of everything. They imported Nat Goodwin and Edna Goodrich to open their new theater. They built a four-story, 200-room brick hotel with interior fittings of mahogany, which still stands. They entertained on a fantastic scale.

Then they came to the end of the jewelry ore.

Production dropped from a net of \$11,000,000 a year to \$150,000. A fire which wiped out 52 city blocks all but finished the town. There is still mining in the district, but it is on a small scale.

Tonopah was a silver town, Nevada's second great

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*The Joshua tree or tree yucca (Yucca brevifolia), left, is a big cousin of the Mohave yucca (Yucca mohavensis), above.*





*Indigo bush (Dalea).*



*Desert marigold (Baileya).*




*Dune evening primrose (Oenothera).*

*Color on the desert is provided by many forms of cacti which are native to the arid regions. Shown is beavertail cactus (Opuntia basilaris).*





1868  
**GELATT'S**  
**ALPINE,** 1881  
**Bridgeport**  
 AND  
**Wellington Lines.**



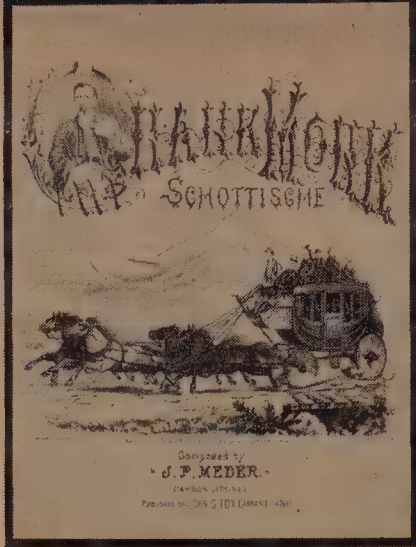
On and After July 1, 1881, will Leave Carson by Following  
 On Mondays, Wednesdays and  
 Fridays for Wellington.

**ALPINE LINE**  
 Leaves Carson at 12 o'clock m. arrive in Bridgeport at 5 p. m. next day.

**BRIDGEPORT LINE**  
 Leaves Bridgeport at 6 A. M. on  
 Mondays and Fridays for Cole-  
 ville, Topaz and Holbrook's,  
 connecting with stages for  
 Genoa and Carson.

ALL LINES CARRY U. S. MAIL

**Livery Stable**  
 Opposite Court House, Carson, Nev.



Nevada's "Big Bonanza" days come to life again in many collections of old guns, play-bills, posters, even songs of stagecoach heroes like those specimens shown here.



## NEVADA

### *Ghosts of miners haunt old towns*

bonanza, discovered in 1900. In 1913 it produced \$9,500,000 and the district is still producing but the business carried on along Tonopah's steeply slanting main street has more to do with merchandise than minerals.

Tonopah's old-timers love to tell how Jim Butler found a strayed burro and an outcrop at the same time, but put up no monument, and wouldn't even return to stake a claim until nagged into by his wife. That was the Mizpah, and it paid \$4,000,000. They will show you pictures of Butler and that burro in Tonopah today. This camp produced about \$350,000,000.

Austin is an unspoiled relic of the old days. Though its population is now only a fraction of the 10,000 it once boasted, and many of its old buildings have fallen, there are still to be seen the home of Emma Nevada, grand opera star of the last century; the office of the Reese River Reveille, published continuously since 1863; the Gridley store, starting point of the famous Gridley sack of flour which was auctioned over and over to raise \$275,000 for the Sanitary Fund during the Civil War; the International Hotel, oldest in Nevada, and the "castle" built by Anson Phelps Stokes as a summer home. Currently Austin is much excited about uranium prospects in the district.

Eureka once produced so much lead that its mines controlled the world market and even now there are known to be millions of tons of ore—lead, zinc and silver—underground. But so far no means has been found to rid the mines of water. The town is watching with interest the efforts of an English syndicate to put them into production again.

Of towns which were once prosperous, and even rich, but now are mere empty ruins, the number is legion.



Virginia City capitalizes on colorful historical background and status as a "ghost town," caters to a handsome tourist trade.



There's old Hamilton, near Ely; Rhyolite, close to the edge of Death Valley, and old Aurora, where Mark Twain once worked. The charcoal kilns which supplied the smelter at Ward still stand near Ely, but Ward itself is gone.

And of course there are such places as Tuscarora and Unionville which no longer count heavily in Nevada's mineral production but where some people still live.

There is also Virginia City, the child of the Comstock Lode, which produced \$400,000,000, about 55 per cent in silver and 45 per cent in gold.

Today its once bustling business section gets most of its income from tourists and every other building houses a bar, a casino, a gift shop, or sometimes all three.

There are also the court house, old school, beautiful church of St. Mary's-in-the-Mountains, seat of the first Catholic parish in Nevada, the Territorial Enterprise, Nevada's first paper, and Piper's Opera House, where Edwin Booth, Lola Montez and other famous stars appeared.

St. Mary's stands plumb and square but the opera house has begun to lean, like an old man tottering.

Leading down from Virginia City to the Washoe Valley

is the famous Geiger Grade, one of the most spectacular highways in the state. From a beautifully landscaped outlook point you may sight steam—and maybe the jet of a geyser—from one of the state's several hot springs and geyser areas. Southward is the mansion built by Sandy and Eilly Bowers, Comstock millionaires. Several rooms in this have been restored; for a fee, you can see how the newly-rich spent their money in Comstock times.

Besides all this, Nevada has two communities which are unique—Hawthorne and the capital, Carson City.

Carson City is so hidden away beneath locust, elm, poplar and other trees that from a distance the silver dome of the capitol seems to float on a sea of green.

The old mint in this city, where nearly \$50,000,000 was coined between 1870 and 1893, has been converted into a museum, with magnificent displays of minerals, many baskets by Dat-So-La-Lee (believed to have been the greatest of Indian basket weavers), Indian artifacts, relics of covered wagon days and early mining and, in the basement, a most life-like reproduction of a mine.

In Hawthorne the bakery shop sells Geiger counters and there are scores of claims scattered around the area,



*Hamilton had its heyday, and some say 101 saloons, in 1865-73, producing \$29,000,000 in silver.*



*Half a century ago, Rhyolite had 10,000 residents; now three persons live amid its ruined buildings.*





*From this pit at Ruth, near Ely, miners have taken more than \$600,000,000 in copper, plus added millions in gold and silver.*

but the town's real reason for existence is to serve the Naval Ammunition Depot which completely surrounds it. This depot, with its un-numbered storage bunkers, workshops and headquarters, covers 347 square miles and employs about 1,700 civilians and 350 naval personnel.

Most of these live in a settlement called Babbitt, operated by the Navy, but essentially Hawthorne and Babbitt are one community.

At present, Hawthorne folk are much pleased that California has taken into its state highway system a stretch of road leading east from Leevining to the Nevada line. This connects with what Nevadans call "the Pole Line Road" and will give Hawthorne a quick and rather direct route to Mono Lake, Yosemite and the fishing resorts on the eastern flank of the Sierra Nevada.

"We can go up there in summer and catch trout," they say, "and the California people can come down here in winter and catch bigger trout."

Other military installations in the state include Stead Air Force Base near Reno, Nellis Air Force Base near Las Vegas, where students flying jet planes make so many landings and take-offs daily that Las Vegans assert it is the busiest airport in the world; the Naval Auxiliary

*This awesome picture was taken at Frenchman's Flat, in the Las Vegas Bombing and Gunnery Range, where many nuclear devices were tested.*





Station at Fallon, which is a gunnery training range, and various other reservations—besides, of course, the great gunnery and bombing range northwest of Las Vegas.

And Nevada can certainly claim a fair half of Hoover Dam and Lake Mead. This dam stands in a canyon of rugged arid beauty, whose chocolate, red, brown and black walls contrast sharply with the vivid blue of the lake and the almost stark whiteness of the dam.

At the Nevada end of the dam's great arch is a monument to the men who conceived and built it. This consists of a 150 foot flagpole flanked by two winged bronze figures 30 feet high. In the polished terrazzo base are inset, in nickel silver, the seals of the seven Colorado River states and a star map showing the position of all principal planets and constellations at the moment of the dam's dedication on September 30, 1935.

Lake Mead and the region surrounding it is a National Recreation Area. On the lake boating, water skiing and swimming are favorite sports. Many boats are maintained on this lake at all times, some for hire; thousands of others are brought on trailers as required. In Las Vegas, drive-ways are cluttered with these trailer-born craft.

On the plateau high above the Nevada end of the dam is Boulder City, where live the people who operate this huge project. This is one of the handsomest towns in the state. Its buildings are neat and modern, numerous trees give it an almost park-like beauty and all the lawns are

## NEVADA

### *A store of riches for the future*

*Nevada's mineral wealth came first from gold, then silver, then from lead. Now it comes from copper, tungsten, mercury, barium, fluorspar. Specimens of these and other minerals at right.*

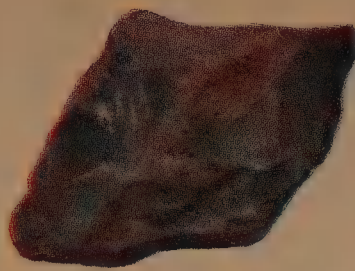
kept green and refreshing to the eye by water pumped up from Lake Mead several hundred feet below.

Several Indian ruins were flooded when the dam was built and one of these, called Lost City, has been recreated at Overton, near the northern end of Lake Mead. Here is also a small museum with displays of artifacts taken from the submerged settlements.

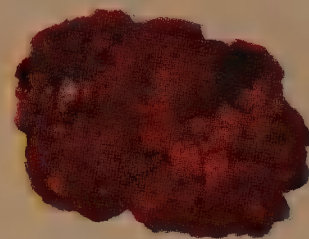
Nevada has another canyon of surprising beauty which is directly on the highway, and not in the mountains at all. This is Carlin Gorge, where the Humboldt River makes green a curving valley beneath rugged reddish walls, much eroded and with pinnacles and castellated formations. In pools between the little meadow-like areas along this river white herons may be seen.

In opportunities for outdoor sport, Nevada is so rich it is possible only to mention a few highlights. On Lake Tahoe, as on Lake Mead, there are boating, swimming and water-skiing.

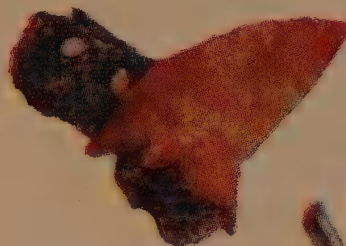
Within an hour's run of Reno, Las Vegas and Ely are



*opal*



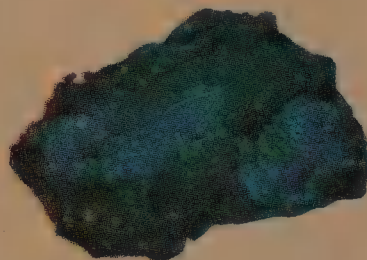
*scheelite (tungsten)*



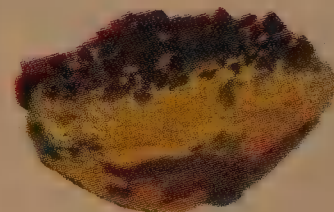
*calcite*



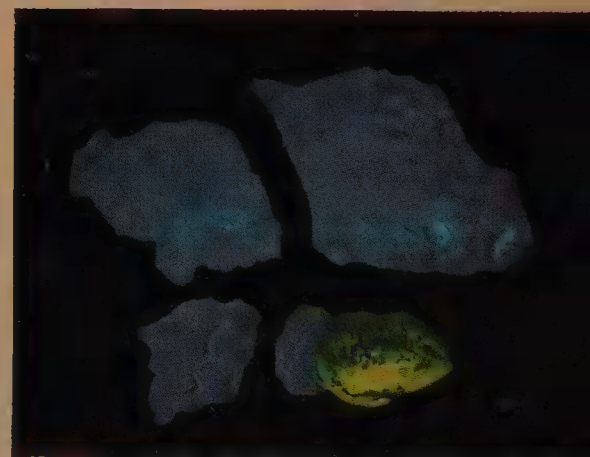
*gypsum*



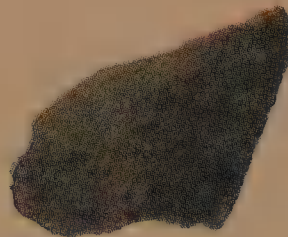
*malachite & azurite (copper)*



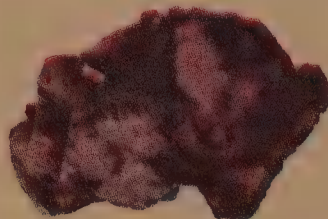
*autunite (uranium)*



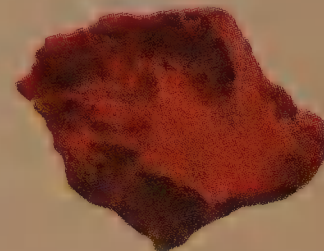
*Opal, fluorite, autunite and cinnabar are fluorescent in ultraviolet light.*



*barite (barium)*



*fluorite*



*cinnabar (mercury)*





*This divided section of Highway 40 in Truckee River Canyon east of Sparks is typical of modern Nevada road construction.*

winter sports areas, of which the Reno Ski Bowl on Slide Mountain and the Mount Rose Bowl, practically contiguous with it, are the most highly developed. Some runs here are miles in length. Most have names typically Nevadan—"Big Bonanza," "Kit Carson," "Gold Run" or something else recalling the early days. There are also a slalom course, racing course, a jump permitting leaps of 165 feet, a toboggan slide and three ski lifts. The highest of these operates the year around and affords summer tourists and winter sportsmen alike a view from the top of the mountain which takes in Lake Tahoe, Washoe Lake, Reno and a thousand desert mountains.

Las Vegas people go to Mount Charleston to ski and also to ride horseback along trails through the largest stand of foxtail pine in the world. Ely residents go south, to Ward Mountain, for skiing.

There are trout in the Truckee, Carson, Walker, Humboldt and Owyhee rivers and in the Colorado River below Hoover Dam, as well as countless mountain lakes and small mountain streams. Trout are even making a come-back in Pyramid Lake, where they were thought to have been extinct.

Walker Lake is one of the few places where fishing goes on the year around—for trout in winter, for bass in summer. Both grow to unusual size.

There are bass in Lake Mead and Lake Lahontan and the lake behind the Rye Patch Dam, also in the Ruby Lakes near Ely.

There are several herds of elk in the state, and Nevada hunters may draw lots for a chance to take one of the 100 permitted to be killed each year.

Deer are numerous, especially in the Jarbidge Mountains, Ruby Mountains, and around Hawthorne, where

## NEVADA

*Infinitely varied and infinitely charming*



"everybody gets a deer." There is even a special season for archers to hunt deer on Mount Charleston and in the Sierra Nevada near Reno.

In season, ducks and Canada geese are numerous on Walker Lake, Lahontan Lake, the Ruby Lakes, the marshes north of the Ruby Mountains, in the 21,000 acre wildlife management area near Fallon, and at several spots along the Humboldt and other rivers.

There is even a one-day season on sage hen. Quail and pheasant are widely distributed.

All this, and much more, Nevada is happy to share with the visitor.

Written for MOTORLAND by D. R. Lane.

*Anaho Island, in strangely beautiful Pyramid Lake, is a federal bird refuge where thousands upon thousands of pelicans live.*





MORNIN' ON THE DESERT

*Mornin' on the desert, and the wind is blowin' free,  
And it's ours, jest for the breathin', so let's fill up, you and me.  
No more stuffy cities, where you have to pay to breathe,  
Where the helpless human creatures move and throng and strive and seethe.*

*Mornin' on the desert, and the air is like a wine,  
And it seems like all creation has been made for me and mine.  
No house to stop my vision, save a neighbor's miles away,  
And the little dobe shanty that belongs to me and May.*

*Lonesome? Not a minute! Why I've got these mountains here,  
That was put here jest to please me, with their blush and frown and cheer.  
They're waiting when the summer sun gets too sizzlin' hot,  
An' we jest go campin' in 'em with a pan and coffee pot.*

*Mornin' on the desert—I can smell the sagebrush smoke,  
I hate to see it burnin', but the land must sure be broke.  
Ain't it jest a pity that wherever man may live,  
He tears up much that's beautiful that the good God has to give!*

*"Sagebrush ain't so pretty?" Well, all eyes don't see the same.  
Have you ever saw the moonlight turn it to a silvery flame?  
An' that greasewood thicket yonder—Well, it smells jest awful sweet  
When the night wind has been shakin' it—for its smell is hard to beat.*

*Lonesome? Well, I guess not! I've been lonesome in a town,  
But I sure do love the desert with its stretches wide and brown.  
All day through the sagebrush here the wind is blowin' free,  
An' it's ours jest for the breathin', so let's fill up, you and me.*

(Found written on the door of an old cabin in Southern Nevada)



# Events in Nevada

## FEBRUARY

- Days*                      *Place and Type*  
 9-12—Reno Ski Bowl-Mt. Rose U. of N. Winter Carnival.  
 23-26—Reno Ski Bowl-Mt. Rose. USAF Pacific Conference Ski Championships.

## APRIL

- 14-15—Reno Ski Bowl-Mt. Rose. Silver Dollar Derby.  
 21-22—Battle Mountain. Lions Club Rodeo.  
 26—Las Vegas. Golf: "Tournament of Champions."  
 28—Reno. Mackay Day, U. of N.  
 30—Caliente. Memorial Rose Planting Day.

## MAY

- 6- 8—Reno. Nevada Aggie Show.  
 11-14—Las Vegas. Helldorado.  
 12-13—Henderson. Industrial Days.  
 27—Caliente. Homecoming Day.

## JUNE

- 9-10—Ely. Intermountain Gypsy Motorcycle Classic.  
 10—Gardnerville-Minden. Carson Valley Days.  
 15 (Tent.)—Yerington. Annual Rodeo.  
 24 (Tent.)—Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe. Rodeo.  
 23-24—Elko. Silver State Stampede.  
 23-24—Ely. Rodeo.  
 30—Ely. Rodeo.

## JULY

- 1—Ely. Rodeo.  
 4- 7—Reno. Annual Rodeo.  
 4—Austin. Amateur Rodeo.  
 4—Lovelock. Parade, Celebration.  
 4—Caliente. Celebration.  
 4—Goldfield. Children's Program.  
 4—Eureka. Celebration.  
 4—McDermitt. Rodeo.  
 8 (Tent.)—Glenbrook. Rodeo.  
 24—Panaca. Pioneer Days.  
 24—Lund. Rodeo-Pioneer Days.

## AUGUST

- 2-5—Reno. Nat'l. High School Rodeo.  
 18-26—Ely. Pony Express Days (Horse Racing weekends).  
 23-26—Ely. Nevada Fair of Industry.  
 28—Reno. Kids' day.  
 29—Elko. Pep Rally.  
 26 (Tent.)—Glenbrook. Rodeo.

## SEPTEMBER

- 3—Ely. General Celebration.  
 3—Pioche. Celebration.  
 1-2-3—Elko. Elko County Fair.  
 3—Beatty. Homecoming.  
 1-2-3—Fallon. Stampede, '49er Show.  
 3—Eureka. Rodeo.  
 1-2-3—Winnemucca. Nevada Rodeo.  
 3—Sparks. General Celebration.  
 13-16—Reno. Washoe County Fair.  
 22-23 (Tent.)—Overton. Clark County Fair.  
 23 (Tent.)—Tonopah. Rodeo, Horse Show.  
 27—Sparks. Jack's Carnival.

## OCTOBER

- 6- 7 (Tent.)—Las Vegas. Jr. C. of C. Fair.  
 27-28 (Tent.)—Reno. U. of N. Homecoming.  
 31—Carson City. Nevada Day.

## NOVEMBER

- 11—Sparks. Veterans' Day.



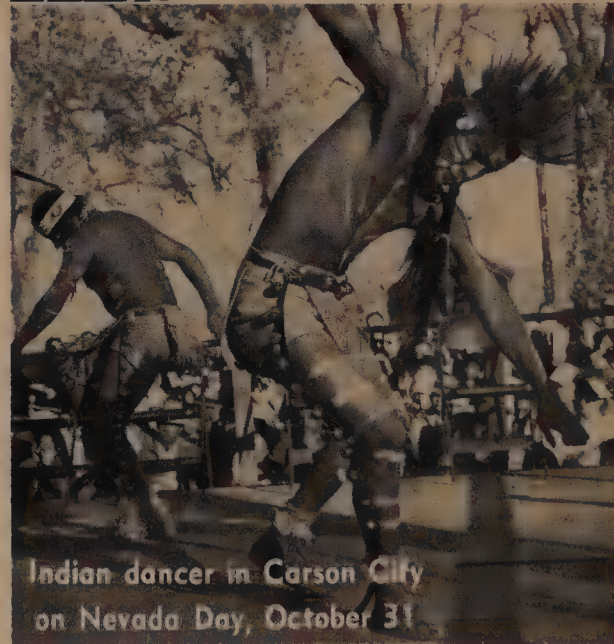
Skiing is ideal in Nevada



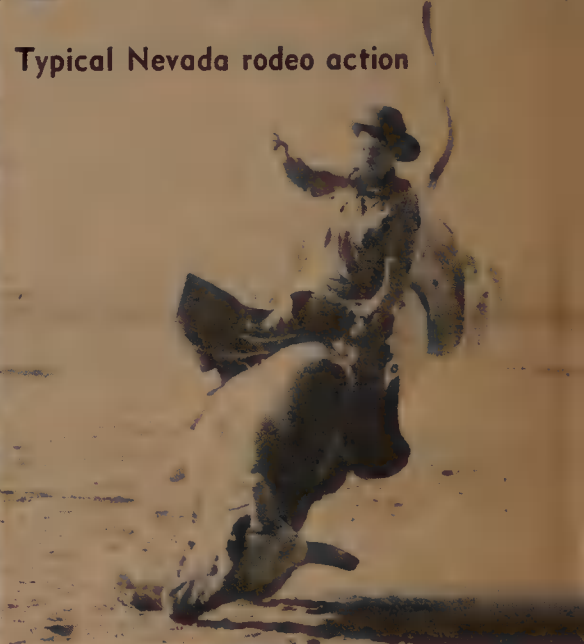
There's a "Stampede" in Fallon every 1000 Days



Reno's big Fourth of July parade



Indian dancer in Carson City on Nevada Day, October 31



Typical Nevada rodeo action

Pony Express Days in Ely, one of Nevada's biggest fall events







There's a lot of scenery and good fishing along the Carson River



End of a good hunt near El



Two beauties!



Giant cutthroat from Walker Lake



Kids have a day in Carson Valley



Hunting's good in Smith Valley



There's a thrill in landing black bass at Lake Mead



Eight deer checked near Austin



Trails are plentiful in Nevada



Genoa, Carson Valley, Nevada's oldest town



Idlewild Park in Reno

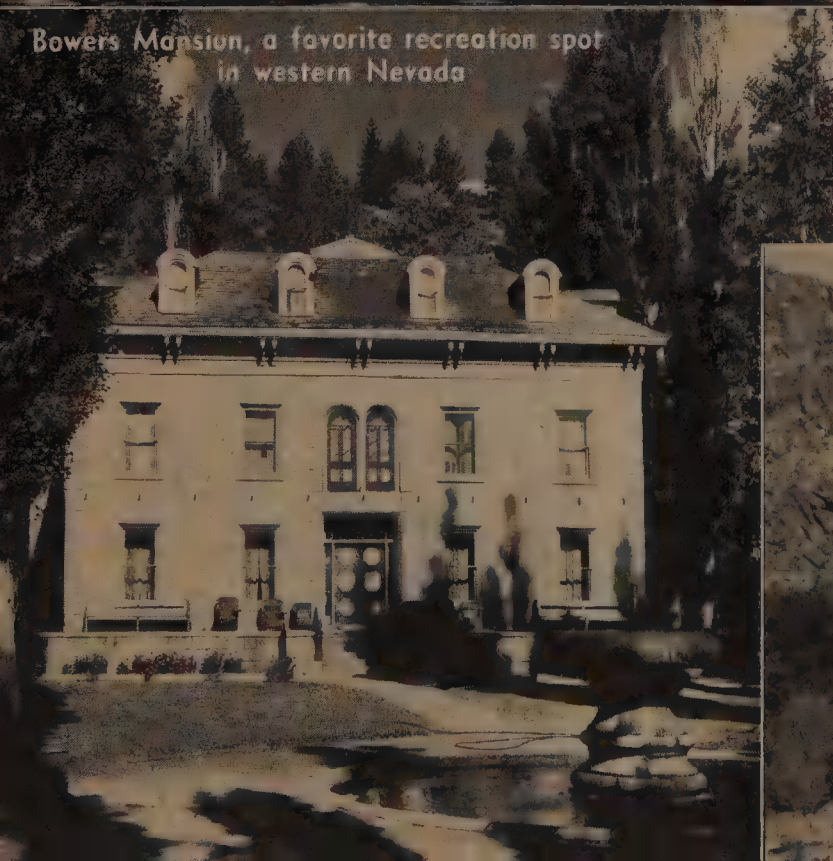


University of Nevada's beautiful grounds

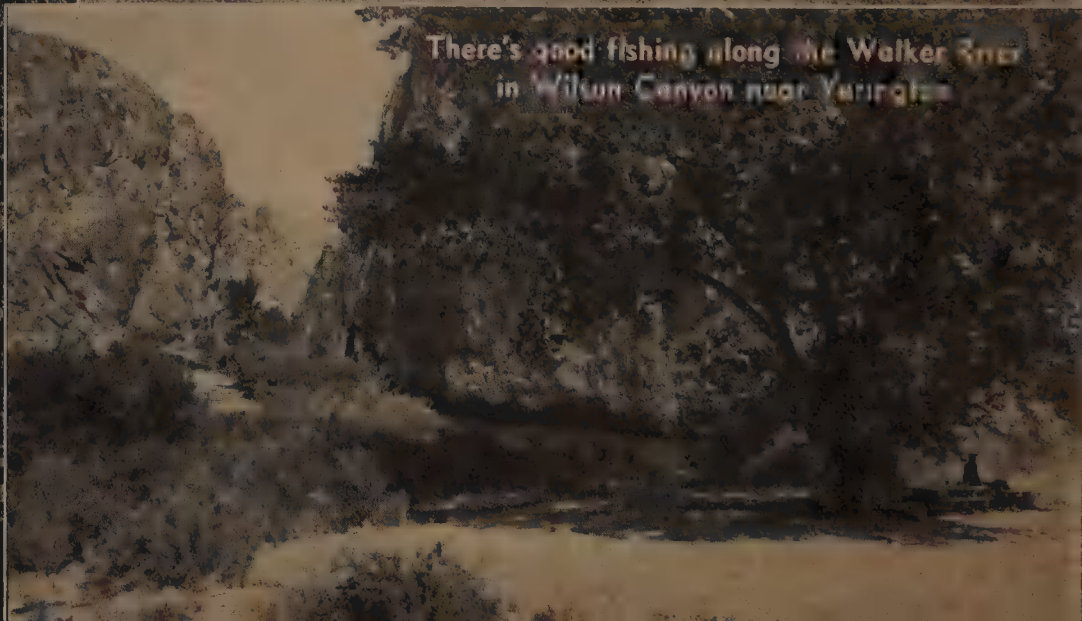


You'll like Nevada golfing

Bowers Mansion, a favorite recreation spot in western Nevada



There's good fishing along the Walker River in Wilson Canyon near Yerington





There's a roadside rest in the trees to the left on Highway 40 just east of Lovelock



The squaw and her basket at legendary Pyramid Lake



Wild horses on the road to Pyramid Lake



Overpass bridge entering Winnemucca



Fantastic Singing Sand Mountain, 28 miles east of Fallon, just off U. S. 50

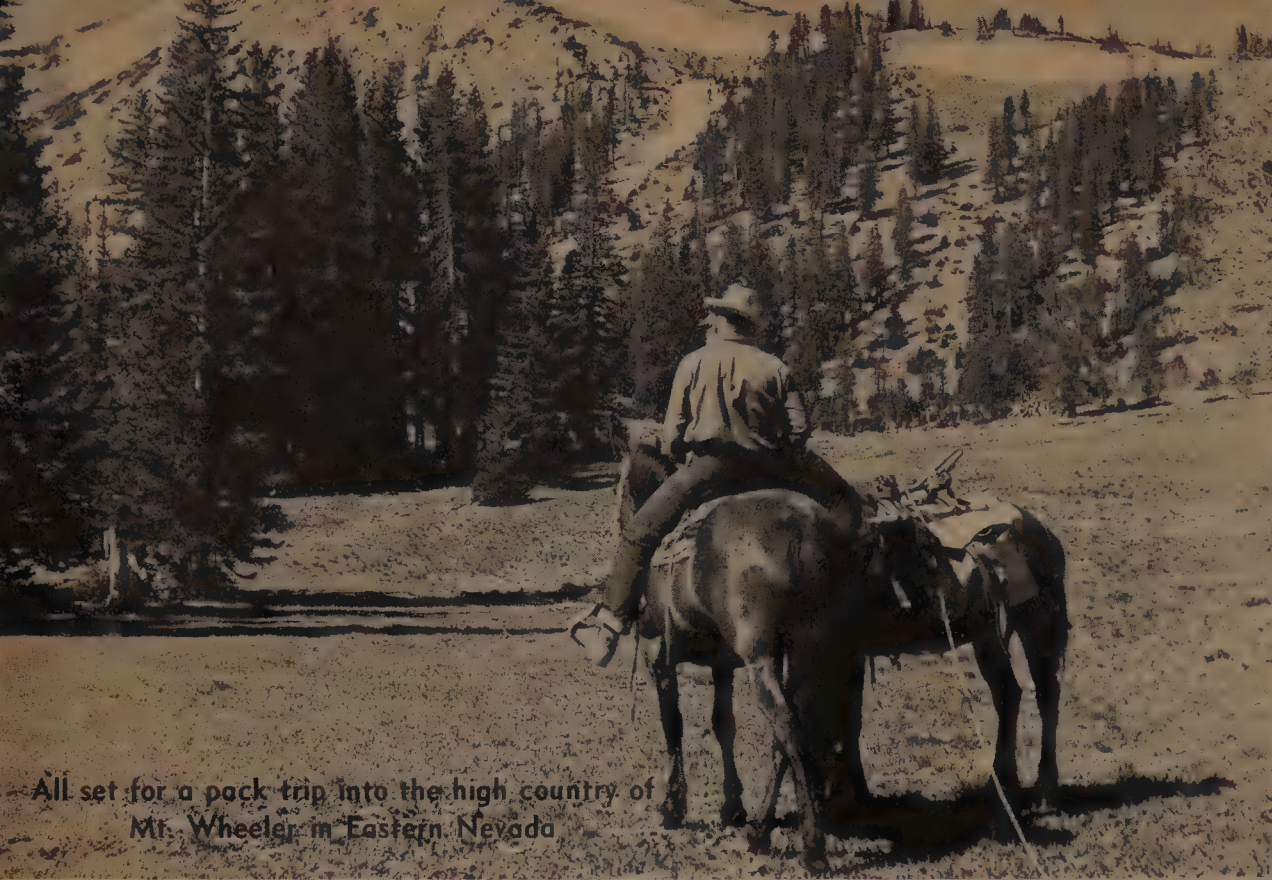


Beautiful Ruby Mountains in Elko County

Turquoise capital of the world, Battle Mountain on U. S. 40







All set for a pack trip into the high country of Mr. Wheeler in Eastern Nevada



Stokes Castle near Austin



Historic charcoal ovens near Ely marking boom territory



Beautiful Steptoe Creek near Ely



Historic Eureka, U. S. 50



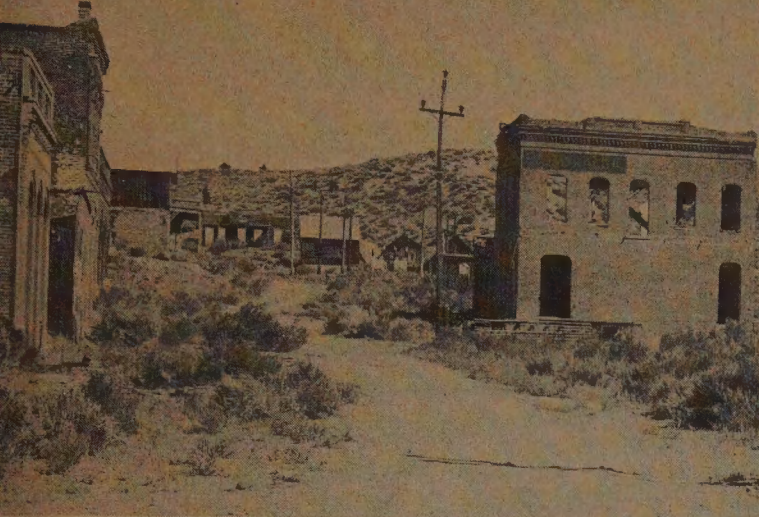
Lehman Caves' unique "parachute"



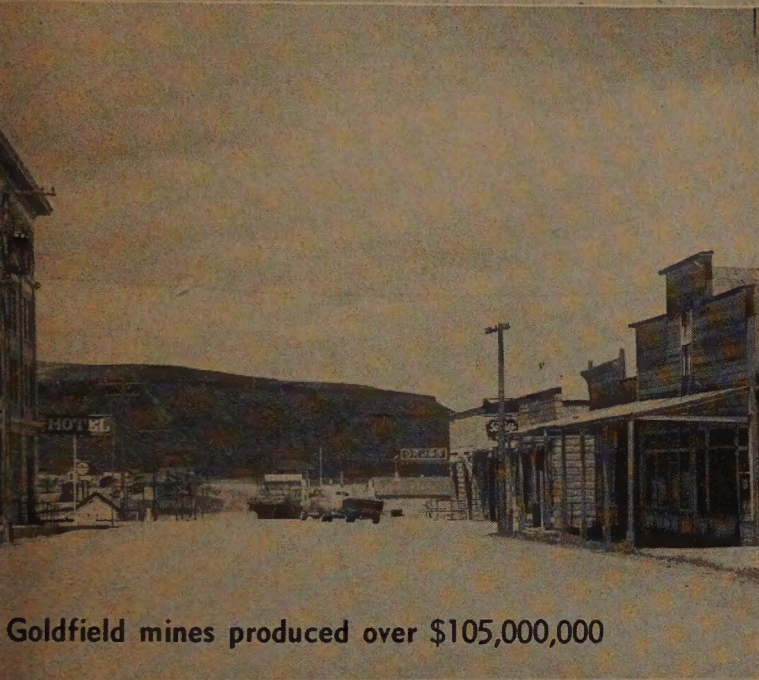
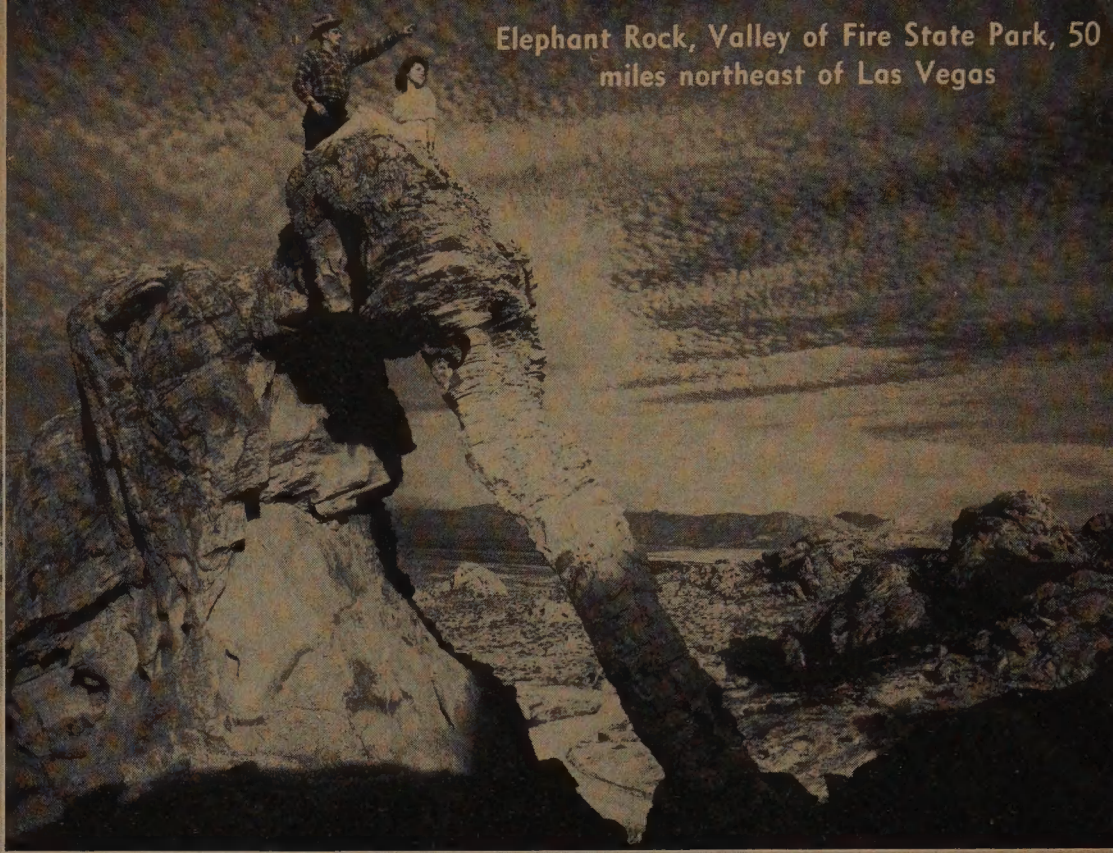
Wild burros roam Nevada flats



Twenty-eight miles west of Hawthorne is the famed ghost town of Aurora

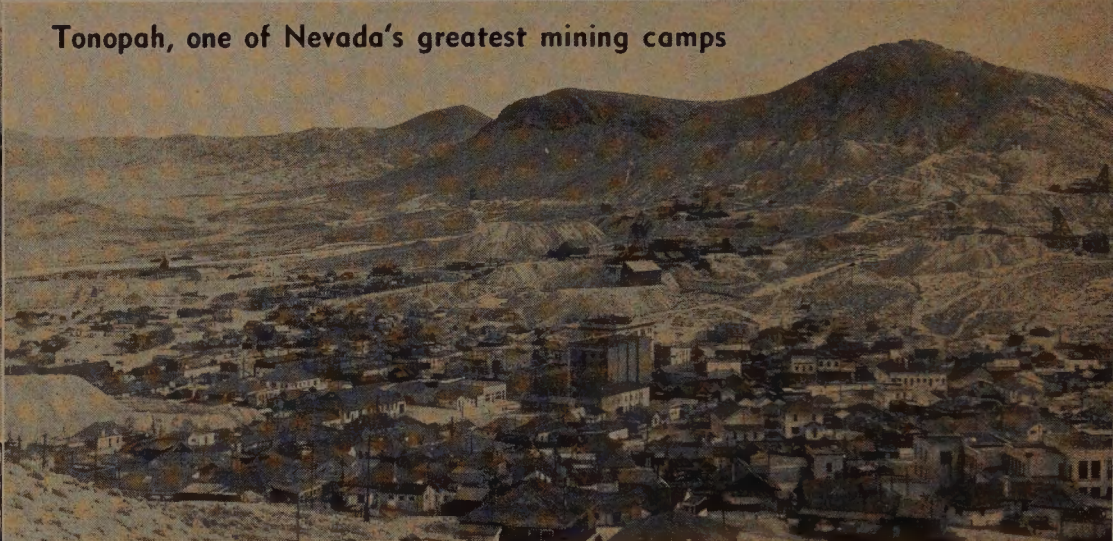


Elephant Rock, Valley of Fire State Park, 50 miles northeast of Las Vegas



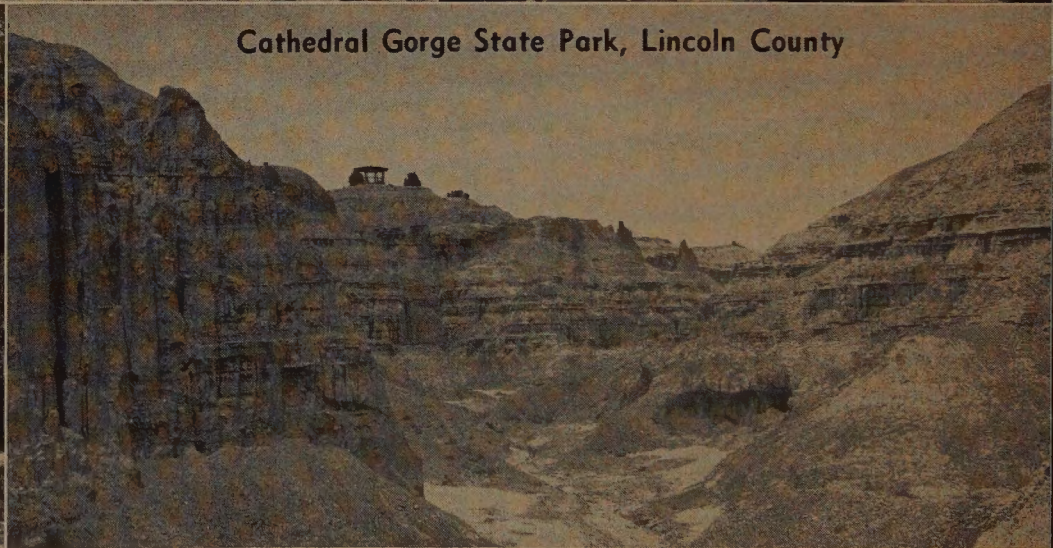
Goldfield mines produced over \$105,000,000

Tonopah, one of Nevada's greatest mining camps



Pioche's famous Million Dollar Courthouse

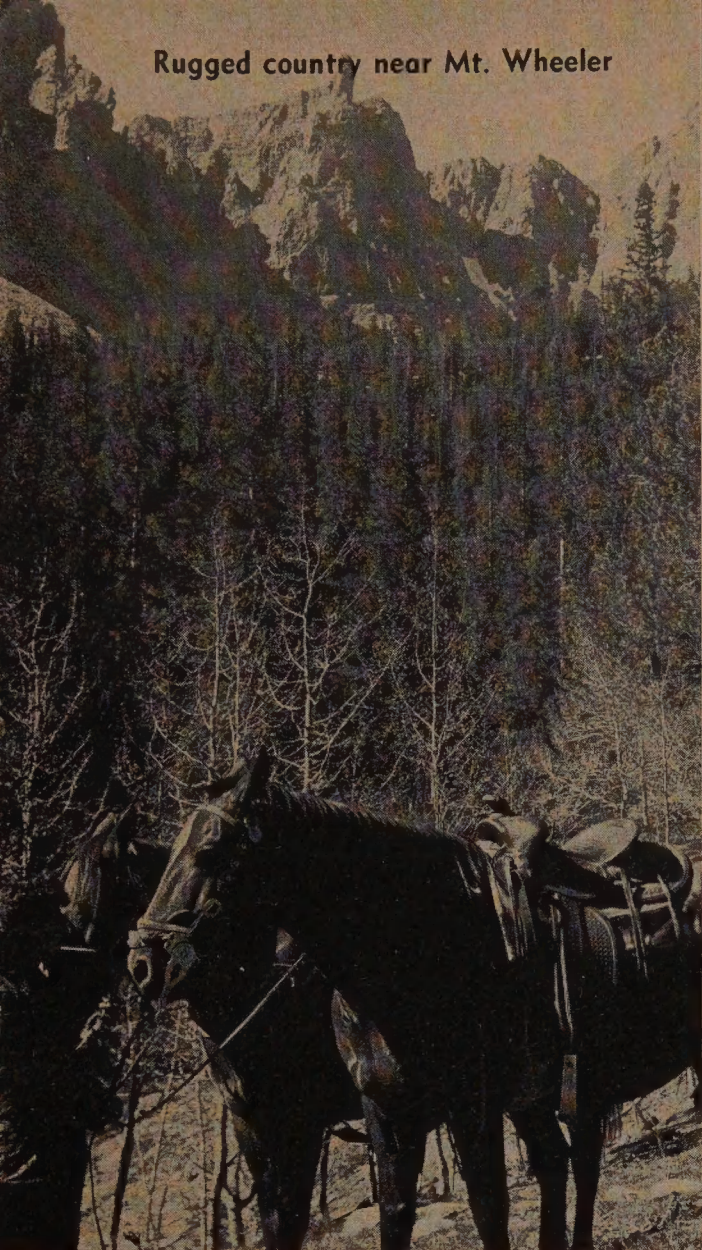
Cathedral Gorge State Park, Lincoln County



Water skiing on Lake Mead



Rugged country near Mt. Wheeler



Scenic picnic area between Reno and Virginia City

Angel Lake, popular fishing spot near Wells



Liberty Pass near Lamoille



Fun for all at U. S. forest camps near Las Vegas





# GUIDE TO CAMPGROUNDS IN NEVADA

Public campgrounds are not maintained by the State of Nevada. However, listed below are location and description of camps established and maintained by the U. S. Forest Service. Symbols shown to the left refer to locations on the map on the reverse side of this page. All camps shown are equipped with cooking-fire and sanitary facilities. More detailed information can be obtained from the ranger or supervisor in the offices indicated.

## NORTHEAST NEVADA—HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's Office—Post Office Building, Elko

Symbol	Camp	Highway	Capacity
1	Lamoille	US 40, SR 11	25 C
2	Angel Lake	US 40, FR	25 C
3	Wildhorse Crossing	US 40, SR 11, SR 43	
4	Martin Creek	US 95, SR 8B	

## EASTERN NEVADA—NEVADA NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's Office—Forest Service Building, Ely

5	Timber Creek	US 50, FR	20 C
6	Deer Creek	US 95, FR	75 C—10 T
7	Currant Creek	US 6, FR	6 C
8	Lee Canyon*	US 95, FR	50 C—10 T
9	Lehman Creek	US 6, SR 73, FR	15 C—4 T
10	Kyle Canyon*	US 95, FR	150 C—15 T
11	Ward Mountain	US 6, FR	40 C—8 T
12	Fletcher View	US 95, FR	15 C—15 T
13	Upper East Creek	US 50, FR	10 C
14	Cleve Creek	US 6	30 C
15	White River	US 6, SR 38	14 C
16	Cherry Creek	US 6, SR 38, FR	4 C

## WESTERN NEVADA—TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST

Supervisor's Office—210 West Second Street, Reno

17	Clear Creek	US 50	10 C
18	Galena Creek	US 395, SR 27	50 C
19	Nevada Beach**	US 50, FR	200 C
20	Pine Creek	US 6, SR 8A	15 C
21	Big Creek	US 50, FR	5 C
22	Kingston	US 50, SR 8A, FR	15 C

\* Playground  
\*\* Playground and Swimming  
C Cars  
T Trailers

US denotes nearest primary route,  
SR nearest state route, FR access  
road (Forest road) from highway to  
camp.



Ideal camping facilities plus swimming in crystal clear Lake Tahoe make Nevada Beach, Douglas County, a big favorite!



Beautiful Lehman Creek in the Nevada National Forest, White Pine County, near 13,061-foot Mt. Wheeler and Lehman Caves National Monument.

## NEVADA STATE PARKS

(See map on back cover)

- A—Fort Genoa, located at Genoa, Nevada—Museum and caretaker, no camping.
- B—Fort Churchill—Ruins and remains of a U. S. western outpost, no camping. Take alternate U. S. Highway 95 to 8 miles south of Silver Springs Junction; thence  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west.
- C—Recently discovered Ichthyosaur area near old mining camp of Berlin—Water and open camping. Take U. S. Highway 50 to 2 miles east of Eastgate, Nevada, turn south on improved graveled road, 30 miles to Ione; thence 7 miles to Berlin Canyon. Roads posted. (Do not attempt this trip in the wintertime.)
- D—Cathedral Gorge, near Panaca—Camping, no caretaker. Take U.S. Highway 93.
- E—Kershaw Ryan State Park—Camping, caretaker, metered power. Take U.S. Highway 93 to Caliente; thence 1 mile south on ranch road.
- F—Beaver Dam State Park—Camping. Take State Highway 55, east from Caliente.
- G—Valley of Fire State Park—Camping. Take State Highway 40, northeast of Las Vegas.
- H—Overton Museum State Park—Caretaker, no camping. Take State Highway 12, northeast of Las Vegas.

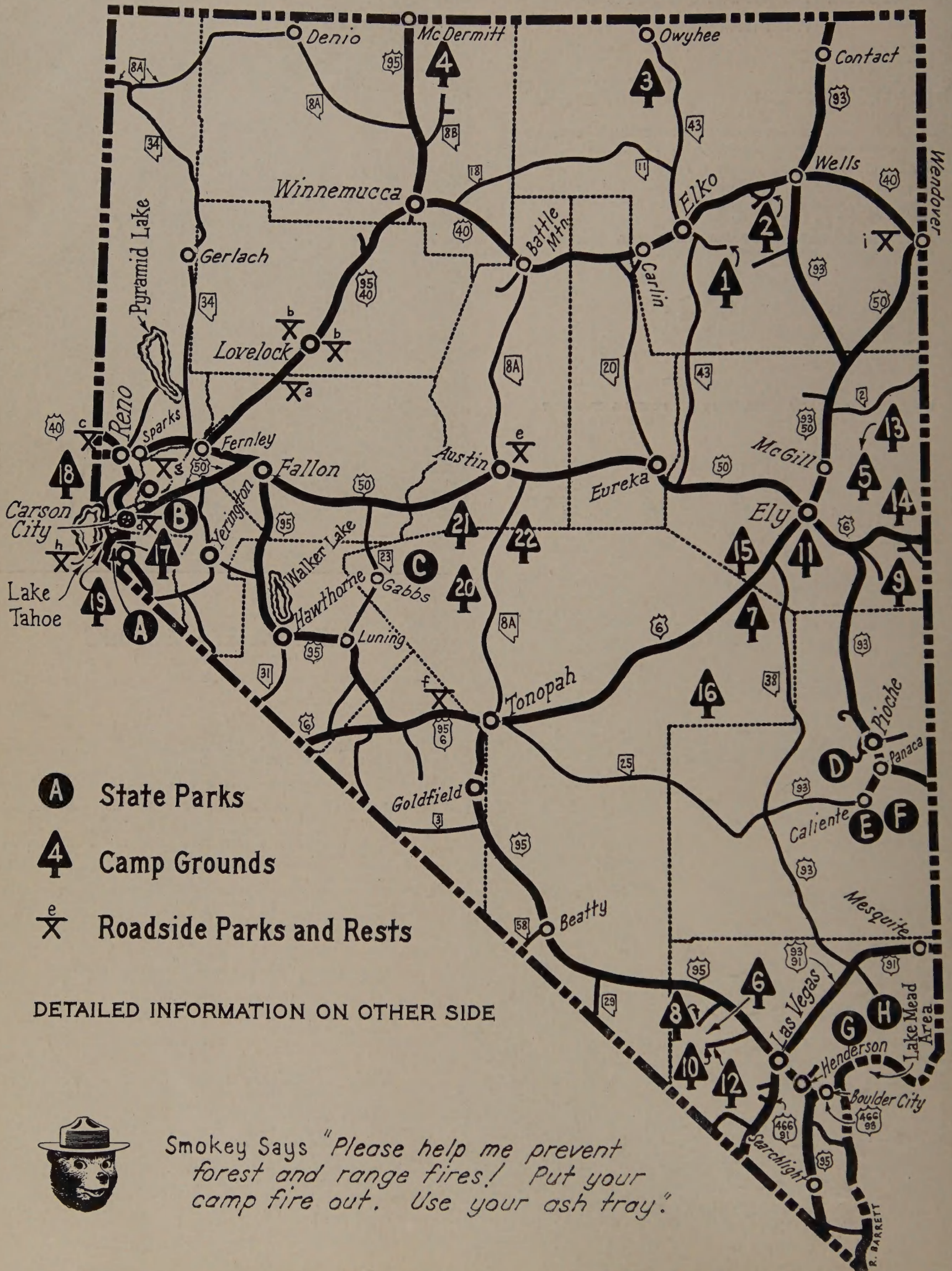
## ROADSIDE PARKS AND RESTS

(See map on back cover)

- a Junction of U.S. 40 and State Route 1A—Table and benches and small open shelters.
- b Just east and west of Lovelock City Limits—Tables and benches.
- c Crystal Peak west of Verdi on U.S. 40—Tables and benches, fireplace, rest rooms, water.
- d Mills Park, on east edge of Carson City on south side of U.S. 50—Tables and benches, rest rooms, running water.
- e Austin Summit on U.S. 50—Tables and benches, rest rooms, shade, water.
- f Millers, seven miles west of Tonopah on U.S. 6—Tables and benches, rest rooms and picnic area, no water.
- g Geiger Lookout on State Route 17 between Reno and Virginia City. Rest rooms and picnic area.
- h Cave Rock—Small parking area.
- i Observation point on U.S. 40, two miles west of Wendover from which point the curvature of the earth can be observed east to the salt flats.



# GUIDE TO NEVADA CAMPING



- A** State Parks
- 4** Camp Grounds
- X** Roadside Parks and Rests

DETAILED INFORMATION ON OTHER SIDE



Smokey Says "Please help me prevent forest and range fires! Put your camp fire out. Use your ash tray!"

R. BARRETT